

Accords her heartiest welcome to the earnest and unselfish ministers who assemble here today.

Is her greeting to the visiting Elks, whose charity is as boundless as the world is wide.

MAY THE LOGAL SOJOURN OF BOTH BE HAPPY AND PROFITABLE TO EVERYONE

SENATOR HILL ON THE TARIFF

An Able Argument for the Protection of American Industries.

SEVERAL SHOTS AT MR. CLEVELAND

In His Bitter Attack Upon the Income Tax Feature of the Bill the Speaker Advances Appeals for Protection. Hawaiian Blunders Receive Consideration—Tariff Revision at Present Is Deemed Dangerous and Even Criminal—Objects to Playing Part to the Populist Kite.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The speech of Senator Hill (Dem., N. Y.) delivered in the senate this afternoon on the tariff bill was chiefly devoted to a bitter attack on the income-tax feature of the measure; his opening remarks, however, took a wider range.

"The political revolution," he began, "which commenced in 1890 and culminated in '92, was an emphatic expression of the popular will in behalf of certain governmental policies. Measures and not men were largely the issues involved in that movement. Rightly interpreted it indicated the public sentiment in opposition to the Government from the reserved rights of the states through odious federal election laws, some proposed and others then existing; it voiced the general demand for a discontinuance of the unwise and indefensible financial system of silver bullion purchases by the government, instead of the currency contemplated by the constitution, a system equally a hindrance to the return to bimetalism as well as a menace to sound and stable currency; it manifested the desire for a greater administration of public affairs, greater economy in governmental expenditures, and the execution of higher official standards in the execution of public trusts; it demanded a more safe, dignified and consistent foreign policy; and it condemned that abuse or perversion of the taxing power of the government which is shown as the policy of protection for protection's sake alone, and declared in favor of a tariff for revenue."

He then took up the foreign policy of the administration, saying: "It is not denied that some mistakes have occurred. Our foreign policy, especially that relating to Hawaii, it must be admitted, has not been a success. A series of humiliations prevailed when the project for the restoration of a deposed monarchy was modeled by the administration, and the result was a humiliating and ignominious failure. When its abandonment or failure was reluctantly announced, influenced largely by an aroused public sentiment. This unfortunate contemplated policy was a blunder and a blunder is sometimes worse than a crime."

TARIFF REVISION CRIMINAL

He spoke of the repeal of the federal election law as a fulfillment of the party's pledges and a trial for the just doctrine of state rights, and endorsed the repeal of the Sherman law. Coming then to the main question—tariff reform—he said that revision would be approached with circumspection, and with a realizing sense of the changed condition of the country since 1887 and 1890. He said:

"An extreme reduction of tariff duties at a time when the treasury was swollen with a surplus of a hundred million dollars, when the country was prospering, and when all our industries were in motion, and all our workmen were employed, seemed a different aspect and presented a different question. It was a question of a large and growing treasury deficit instead of a surplus standing in the face with our industries paralyzed, our manufacturers idle, our workmen idle, and following upon the heels of one of the most disastrous financial panics in our history. What was safe and prudent was then it would be criminal folly to attempt now, in the present, no time for partnership and Democrats and Republicans alike should strive to solve existing problems in a spirit of broad patriotism, and in the interest of the nation, and in the presence of such a paralysis of general business as the treasury deficit entails and prolongs, this bill as framed by its sponsors and as passed by the house sought to double the deficit by discarding customs revenue and to fill the void with an income tax."

The rest of his speech was given up to the income tax question, and his opening words defined his position. "Against such a scheme," he said, "unnecessary, ill-timed, and mischievous—suddenly springing upon the country in the hour of its distress, undemocratic in its nature and socialistic in its tendencies, I enter the protest of the people of the state of New York. They utterly dissent from any proposal to get revenue for the general government by taxing incomes. Their dissent is practically unanimous and altogether imperious."

ON ADMINISTRATION LINES

He intimated that the tariff bill was constructed on lines laid down by the administration; that it was an anomalous state of affairs when the president should be able to give congress information as to what had occurred in a committee of the house, and said that "in these latter days the distinctions between the functions and prerogatives of the executive department on the one hand and the legislative department on the other do not seem to be always observed. The truth is that the first information which congress had of the alleged details of the proposed bill was in the message itself."

An income tax is objectionable because from its very nature it must be inequitable in its imposition and collection. The senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) calls this allegation a "noisy and unwarranted charge." Let me tell him that it is not half so noisy as the constant vituperations which we hear on every hand from blatant demagogues who are abroad in the land loudly inveighing against the wisdom of the country and impudently demanding its confiscation through every means which their devilish ingenuity can invent. The public should not be misled into the belief that only those who are in the land are affected by this bill. That is a mistaken idea. In the first place, all those having incomes less than \$4,000 but

more than \$3,000 are put to the annoyance of making sworn returns, and they neglect to do so. In the second place, it may reasonably be apprehended that some portions of the tax paid will be reimbursed to them by an increase of rents, where the income was derived from that source. So poor tenants may be affected in some degree as well as rich landlords. The bill seriously affects the rights and interests of building and loan associations throughout the country incorporated under state laws. The senate amendments do not cure the defects complained of.

THE TOOLS OF POPULISTS

Inquiring as to the source of the demand he said "that nothing was heard in his behalf on the part of either of the two great political parties in the campaign of 1892. Neither the Republican nor Democratic platform proposed any new method of raising revenues. No prominent Democrat or Republican suggested any such measure. Its approval was limited to the platform of the newly formed Populist party, and its advocacy was restricted to Populist orators."

He protested against the Democratic party being made a tail to the Populist kite and denied the right of a Democratic congress to make new principles for the party not sanctioned by its representatives in national convention duly assembled. It was his belief that a complete substitution of internal direct or income taxes for tariff taxes would prove utterly ruinous to the business interests of this country under existing conditions abroad. A partial substitution at this time would be proportionately disastrous. He continued: "The bill proposes a suicidal policy when it seeks by its income provisions to increase our national revenue. It means the destruction of our national industry and the creation of a deficiency in necessary revenues, simply for the purpose of affording an opportunity or excuse for the substitution of an income tax. There is ample field for genuine tariff reform without resort to such an unwise and dangerous experiment. The substitution of internal or direct taxes for custom house taxation means the reduction of the wages of American workmen to the European standard. It means the degradation of labor, it means the deprivation to our workmen of the comforts and luxuries of life to which they have been accustomed."

"I would not be at all ashamed of the fact—that New York is the wealthiest state in our union; but I protest that this declaration is a mere device to draw the target of a very vicious scheme which discriminates against her interests and especially that the blow should not be struck by these political friends who have never attempted to set in vain when they have needed evidence of her friendship. No American statesman of rank except Mr. Cleveland has denied it eligible, since our war experience of an income tax makes manifest that here too in the northern states it was generally odious. It is a novelty in American politics to make its citizens and its measures delinquent offenders. It is like making religion immoral and morality noisy in order to command and propagate crime. No such federal legislation has ever passed before. It is a monstrous and deadly assault upon state rights, state powers, and state independence as a federal income tax."

"The deficit of \$15,000,000 by way of ending the year, is a record of annual revenues in order to collect twice as much in other ways; to 'embury' tariff reform, as the president imagined himself to be doing in his scheme to substitute direct taxes for the tariff taxes which were to be reformed; to reconstruct all the schedules instead of amending or discarding one or two; to discard the worst first and each upon its own merits, to discard and distress as many business men as possible and at all once, instead of a few; to create a program perfectly matured and suitable to conduct the policy and principle of tariff reform unimpeded through a period of general business prostration, public deficit and private bankruptcy."

For my own part, as a Democrat, I prefer direct taxation and tariff revision. I prefer taking foreign products rather than taxing home products. I follow Jefferson in regarding even the species of indirect taxation on home products by internal revenue as a tax not good to be extended and the first to be rid of when they are passed. That taxation of incomes in the United States would be sectional and a tax on the future. It is precisely why it is condemned by some men of the European tradition. Their advocacy is sincere, and has one small excuse, that through our own selfishness and negligence some parts of our tariff schedules have been shaped to enrich a few capitalists with taxes and subsidies on triumphant Democracy and the best use of wealth."

If I could see the idealism for the benefit of the rich and income tax for the benefit of the poor, no true American Democrat will look to the hair of the dog to cure the bite. American Democrats will reject the income tax. If my counsels were needed I would surprise and satisfy the country by the conservation of our progress in revenue reform. The McKinley bill lost the country to our opponents by its extreme features in one direction and they would avoid the opposite extreme."

I will cheerfully vote for the Mills bill and join with you in making many material reductions of duties therein. I am ready to waive all minor differences of details which do not involve a question of principle. Having spoken today especially upon the income tax feature of this bill, I reserve the expression of my views upon its other features until near the close of the discussion."

Mr. President, this is an important crisis in the history of the Democratic party. The failure of the tariff revision means the loss of the next president and all that it implies. They should recollect that the income tax feature is justly regarded in New York and many other states as a scheme of spoliation and unwarranted sectional attack upon their citizens of means. They should consider whether there is anything about an income tax so sacred, so desirable, so popular, so just and so defensible that its maintenance is worth the risk which they are precipitating.

MUNCY GREATLY EXCITED.

A Case of Small Pox Causes Delay in Spring Planting.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 9.—Jacob Rooker, of Muncy, who was recently confined in the Harrisburg jail, has been attacked by small pox. The village of Muncy is greatly excited and the house where the patient lies has been quarantined.

FIREMEN MEET HORRIBLE FATE

They Fall With a Roof Into the Pit of a Burning Theater.

NINE LIVES ARE KNOWN TO BE LOST

Many Are Fatally Injured—An Unexpected Giving Away of Support Sends the Fire Fighters Into a Mass of Flames—Brave Men Risk Their Lives to Rescue Their Comrades. Terrible Situation of Crowley—Origin of Fire Unknown—Loss About \$250,000.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—DAVIDSON THEATER, the finest playhouse in Milwaukee, was consumed by fire this morning, causing the loss of a number of lives. Soon after 5 o'clock, when the fire was seemingly under control, the theater room, on which a score or more of firemen stood fighting the flames, went down and the men were carried with it in the auditorium below. Some were extricated from the mass of flames, in which the whole interior was enveloped, by their comrades, who risked their lives to drag out the bodies of the dead and injured men.

Six or eight men were removed from the building when the rescuers were compelled by the flames to abandon the work. It was stated then that at least ten of the ill-fated firemen were still in the blazing interior. When the roof of the theater fell, the members of the insurance patrol were covering up the seats in the parquet. A light was suddenly seen through the roof above, and the men in the auditorium ran back just as the crash came. Several of the men in the theater were caught by the falling timbers. For a moment all was dark, then suddenly a great sheet of flame shot up, and with it came the cries of the firemen who had fallen through the roof to the theater below.

There was trouble in getting the water on the fire, which, after the fall of the roof, rapidly made its way through out the building. The water was finally got into the auditorium, and several of the firemen who had fallen through the front door of the house were dragged from the burning debris and carried out more or less injured. The men were removed to the saloons across the street, and their wounds dressed.

The guests of the Davidson Hotel, which occupies part of the building, fled panic-stricken from their rooms when the alarm of fire was rung in the hotel corridors. They were really in no danger and had ample time to get out. No one was injured.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE, AS FAR AS KNOWN, WAS IN THE MEAT HOUSE ON THE

hotel, which was on the top floor, under the roof, near the auditorium and stage.

MANY ACTS OF HEROISM.

There were many acts of heroism displayed, chief of which was the rescue of Michael Dunn, captain of the fire fighting company. He was on the roof when it fell and seized the situation in an instant. Other firemen had rigged a rope, making it fast to a portion of the hotel building and dropped it over into the street. Dunn slipped down the rope, and there was a cry from below to pull the rope up. Dunn had found Pipeman O'Neill in the debris. Just at this point a delegation of insurance patrol that had effected an entrance from below, joined Dunn in the rescue. The case of John Crowley is a terrible one. He lay buried under the debris from 5 a. m. until 12 o'clock noon. When first discovered he was lying with his head under a pile of debris and begged his comrades to dig him out. Near him a comrade was buried who died before rescue. Crowley was suffering for air. A rubber tube was secured and inserted in his mouth and attached to an air pump and he was thus supplied with air while the work of removing the debris above him went on as rapidly as possible. When taken out he was alive. He was taken to the hospital. He is seriously if not fatally injured. There have been eight dead recovered so far.

Following is a partial list of the men who were buried under the fallen roof: George Janssen, Company No. 3; Captain Lindeau, Company 4; Assistant Chief August Jensen; Archie Campbell, fire-boss Cataract; Thomas Morgan, Company No. 1; Frank McGuff, James Freeman, Company No. 4; O'Neill.

The following were rescued and taken to the Emergency Hospital: Lieutenant Curran of Company No. 1, central fire station, probably fatally injured; Fred March of Company No. 5, foot crashed; Fred Schroeder, John Yoo, pipeman of Company No. 4, badly injured and back hurt. Oliver Reis, Company No. 3, was fatally injured by a fall of a ladder when the firemen began their work. He died on the way to the hospital. The Davidson theater was opened in September, 1891. The manager, Sherman Brown, said this morning, speaking of the losses: "The original cost to John and Alexander Davidson was between \$350,000 and \$400,000. The loss is mainly on the interior. There is no way to estimate it, but it may be above half of the original investment."

MOST REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Mr. Butterworth Says Miss Pollard Is an Actress of Wonderful Skill. CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—"Miss Pollard is an actress equal, I may say, to Clara Morris or Sara Bernhardt," said Benjamin Butterworth, one of Colonel Brockbridge's counsel. "I never saw anything like it. She can simulate any passion or emotion, and it is my opinion that this is the prelude to her going on the stage."

The bringing of this suit. Nothing is gained by it, public or private virtue is not subverted by it. It is worse than a foul, pestilence breeding contagion. Had I been called into the case three days sooner it would not have been tried, and my counsel could have been withdrawn, and had I been a judge on the bench I would never have let it come to trial.

"There is no condoning of Mr. Brockbridge. I will not do it. He does not want it. I believe he would discharge me from the case if I did offer anything in extenuation."

"But to come to Miss Pollard, she is the most remarkable witness I ever saw or ever heard of or ever read of. She has her case thoroughly in hand, every detail of it. I never saw anything like the tact and art of this woman. If there isn't a time when she hasn't a ready answer she will make a plea for sympathy to gain time, and all the time her mind is active to coin some new phrase or apt one in which to reply. I remember when she pleaded that I was hard on her. That was to gain time to think in a critical manner in extenuation."

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

The Blow-Up Occurs Fortunately Without the Loss of Life. Firemen's Escape.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 9.—The central boiler of a street car at the Harry E. Collins street car shop, at Shuman & Watkins at Brodericks, near Forty Fort, exploded with a terrific force tonight, almost miraculously without loss of life. The entire boiler house was wrecked, roof blown off, side walls blown out and the remaining boiler blown out of position. The exploding boiler, thirty feet in length, went sailing through the space and landed 200 feet away, crossing, in its flight, the main roadway and the Lehigh Valley railroad tracks.

Just before the explosion firemen Thomas Welsh and Thomas Fleming had tried the water and, finding it hot, turned the water off. The boiler, having turned on the injector to raise it two gauges, and they walked to the door, twenty feet away, where they stood when the explosion took place. They were blown through a door about forty feet further away and were seriously but not fatally injured. When the boiler fell on the ground, Eugene Bonham was about 100 feet away, letting a minor down on the carriage, and he had great difficulty stopping the carriage from a rapid descent into the pit one hundred feet below.

In the eleven foot vein, 300 feet down, was a number of country hands who had no means of getting out, but they managed to climb up the "bunting" of the shaft to the surface within an hour without injury. One hundred and thirty-five feet below this in the shaft which is being deepened to the lower vein, were five shaft sinkers. They were hoisted to the eleven foot vein by means of a block and tackle and then climbed to the surface by the ladder or "bunting" of the shaft, without an injury to any of them.

AN UNATTRACTIVE VISAGE.

Butler Presses His Face to a Window and Receives a Bullet.

ALTONA, Pa., April 9.—William Butler, who was shot by J. F. Kyler at Marlborough on the night of Friday, March 30, died from the effects of his wound last night. A coroner's inquest was held today and the jury charged Kyler with the murder of Butler. Kyler was calling upon a young lady when Butler's face was seen at the window, looking into the room, and the fire which ended his life.

ON THE BASE BALL FIELD.

Results of Games Played at Various Points Yesterday.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 16; Wilmington, 9.

THE GRIM REAPER'S HARVEST.

William Parry, President of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne railroad, died yesterday, aged 58. Mr. Parry was very wealthy, a philanthropist of national reputation and for fifty years a prominent member of the Society of Friends.

The death of Dr. John Howard Davis, professor of physiology and modern languages at Washington university, occurred at St. Louis yesterday morning. Blood poisoning was the cause. He cut himself in the hand while dissecting a corpse last Tuesday.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

Elmer Reander, the actress, is to institute proceedings for divorce from her husband, L. R. Stockwell, the comedian.

The carpenters of Montreal have been victorious in their agitation for a nine-hour day at twenty cents an hour.

On a little-travelled road in Baltimore, Mrs. Julia Burns was criminally assaulted in broad daylight and left unconscious.

Guilty love for Riding Master C. F. Mueller has divorced Mrs. W. H. Porter, of Brooklyn, from her wealthy husband.

For obtaining a fraudulent pension, Mrs. Margaret Moore, of Wheeling, W. Va., was sent to prison for a year and fined \$1,000.

Forty years in politics makes a man a tough case, says Evangelist Sam Jones, speaking of his alleged conversion of Loggia.

FROTHINGHAM ARCADE IS BURNED OUT

Contents of the Building Entirely Consumed by Early Morning Fire.

THE THEATER HAS A CLOSE CALL

Flames Are Discovered in the Cellular of the Arcade About Three O'clock This Morning—In Spite of the Efforts of the Firemen the Building Is Entirely Consumed. The Frothingham Theater Narrowly Escapes Destruction—Odd Fellows Hall and the Westminster Badly Damaged.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire originated in some unknown manner in the basement of the Arcade where it fronts on Oakford court, directly under that portion of the building used as a box office for the Frothingham theater.

The fire was the work of an incendiary, this being the third time the place has been set on fire within a month. Owing to a mistake in laying hose the fire was given a great impetus and what would have been at most a slight fire, developed into a destructive conflagration.

The fire communicated with the Frothingham theatre by means of the underground slope entrance and filled that beautiful structure with smoke.

The Westminster was filled with smoke and there was great commotion among the guests who filled the hallways dressed in the night clothes.

At 3:25 the fire was still burning and it looks as if the Arcade would be gutted. The guests at the Westminster left in large numbers.

As the flames broke through the roof of the Arcade, the fire seemed to be impelled by invisible force, and burned fiercely, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen. The district alarm was sounded and companies from all parts of the city were on the ground.

The efforts of the firemen were confined to save the buildings surrounding.

Soon after the alarm was given the guests at the Westminster removed their goods from the house and sought lodgings at other hotels.

The goods of merchants doing business in the Arcade were entirely destroyed. The list of tenants included W. J. Weichol, jeweler; C. W. Shank, shoes; Van Fleet & Hand, bicycles; F. L. Lane, hats; Frank Leach, candy; John Bright, paints; and others.

4 a. m.—The interior of the Arcade is entirely gutted and the flames have obtained a foothold on the Odd Fellows building on the south and the Westminster on the north. The indications are that both will be badly damaged. The goods of H. Bevon and Miss O'Hara in the Odd Fellows building are being removed, and guests and help are carrying everything movable from the Westminster.

4:15 a. m.—Arcade is a mass of crumbling ruins but the continuous, sustained efforts of the fire companies have prevented the fire from communicating itself to the theater located on the opposite side of Oakford court.

The south side of the Arcade has just fallen in and it now looks as if the Odd Fellows hall and Westminster would be saved from irreparable injury. The stock of all whose business places were in the Arcade is a total loss. All danger to the theater seems averted as the fire has burned itself out in the rear and is now destroying the Moorish towers and ornamental architecture of the Wyoming avenue facade. A brisk breeze is whirling large sparks in all directions and threatening neighboring buildings.

At 4:30 the flames crept up about the Arcade towers and a few seconds later they fell with a crash, severing the electric light and telegraph wires nearby. Several people standing near were slightly burned by coming in contact with the wires.

As the wires came down the street was additionally illuminated by lurid flashes of electricity, which added to the danger of the situation as well as to the spectacular effects.

It became evident that adjoining buildings were doomed at this stage and the general alarm was sounded. There was little air stirring, yet the flames were fanned by an invisible draught, and sparks were showered on the houses tops for blocks around.

Cars standing on the Traction company's tracks in the middle of Wyoming avenue had to be moved to prevent them from being burned.

The Wyoming avenue entrance to the Arcade is a mass of seething flames and the fire has obtained a good foot hold in the Odd Fellows building and Westminster to which the firemen had turned their attention in good earnest. A general alarm has been sent out and the force of the working firemen, whose position is extremely hazardous, has been greatly augmented. An awning in front of Hull & Co.'s place at 215 and 207 Wyoming avenue ignited, but the fire was prevented from spreading further.

4:35 a. m.—Arcade is completely destroyed and two adjoining buildings

badly damaged. It is not likely the fire will spread further. The loss will be about \$75,000; insurance not known. At 4:45 the flames were under control.

OBJECTORS AT GETTYSBURG.

Injunction Asked to Restrict the Building of Electric Railroad. GETTYSBURG, Pa., April 9.—A bill in equity was today reported and filed before Judge Nichols by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial association asking an injunction to restrain the Gettysburg Electric Railway company from appropriating the Round Top extension of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg railroad, to form its continuous route and complete the circuit. The bill asks the court to enjoin said electric railway company from crossing with its track Hancock avenue, the property of the association. The time fixed by the court for a hearing is Wednesday, May 9th. It was developed that this application was made by the battlefield association with the knowledge and approval of the United States commissioner.

ESCAPE OF ADMIRAL DA GAMA.

Leaves the Portuguese War Ship and Lands at Buenos Ayres. BUENOS AYRES, April 9, via Galveston.—The Portuguese Admiral Da Gama made his escape from the Portuguese war ship Mindeola at 2:15 p. m. yesterday and arrived at the Buenos Ayres quarantine station last evening. The Portuguese sailors made no resistance to his leaving the warship. The Mindeola and her companion ship, the Alfonso De Albuquerque, sailed for Montevideo at 10 o'clock this morning. The people of the Argentine Republic generally are rejoicing over the escape of Da Gama and reports of Melio's successes at Rio Grande do Sul.

COKE STRIKES ARE OVER.

Plants South of Pittsburg Resume. Encouraging Reports from Entire Region.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 9.—A Uniontown, Pa., special to the Times says: It is not at all improbable that the coke fire, so far as Frick company is concerned, will be declared off tomorrow's convention at Scotland, and a resolution passed endorsing the Frick siding scale. This scale provides for an increase in wages when the selling price of coke advances. "As the strike is now confined to works not paying scale prices," said a delegate tonight, "the passage of such a resolution will solidify the ranks and compel the operators to at least establish uniform rates."

All the plants south of this place resumed work today and no attempt was made to stop them. The raiding was done early in the day at Youngstown, where nine men were stopped from working.

The strike is now confined to fourteen plants located between Uniontown and Conneville. None of the strike leaders have met since they were arrested. They are kept in separate apartments in the jail. A Conneville special says trouble is expected at the Hill Farm works of the Danbury Furnaces company. They attempted to start the works today, but the men were driven from the yard by a mob of strikers.

Shirer & Wister, of Philadelphia, who own the works here, arrived this afternoon and announced their intentions of starting the plant if all the strikers have to be killed. They ordered 100 Springfield 16-shooting rifles, which were received on an evening train. They were placed in the hands of 100 determined men who were given orders to shoot all the strikers that offered resistance.

A mob of strikers are said to be gathering in that vicinity and their intentions are said to be threatening. The trouble is not expected until the men go to work at 5 o'clock in the morning.

CONDENSED STATE NEWS.

The Kirmes for the benefit of charity in Williamsport netted over \$1,000. Judge Livingston has put his foot down upon the indiscriminate transferring of liquor licenses in Lancaster.

Misses Kate Hawkins and Lillie Snyder were sent to the Pittsburg workhouse for 30 days for flirting with men in the post office.

The body of Frank McGill, who blew out the gas in a Pottsville hotel, will be sent to the University of Pennsylvania for dissection.

During the first quarter of this year Altoona reported netted over \$100,000, an increase of \$17,000 over the previous quarter.

Divers yesterday tried to find the body of the long lost Juan Honeckel, who was marooned at Stoney, but the river did not give up the dead.

The real name of the tin peddler who fatally wounded Hotelkeeper Michael Burns at Tanagra and shot himself, is David Shapiro, and he is in the Pottsville jail.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

An international conference of miners will be held at Berlin. Trade between Russia and Germany is having a great boom as the result of the new treaty.

Russian officials highly praise Talor Dyer's bold, prompt entrance, and it may be adopted in the army.

In two years the number of children employed in German factories has decreased from 27,483 to 11,312.

Cholera of a most malignant type has become so prevalent throughout Constantinople as to cause general alarm.

Prussian railways earned \$5,521,000 more net surplus last year than was expected, thus wiping out the treasury deficit.

To prevent trouble on May Day, the German government has warned strikers that any strike will follow absence from the shops that day.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Forecast for Tuesday: For Eastern Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness and rain; for Western Pennsylvania, threatening weather and rain, slightly warmer; southeasterly winds shifting to westerly.

FINLEY'S

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

CORSETS

AND

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To make room for new styles which we have added to our stock we offer for one week:

"Our Own" 50c. Corset at 38c.

The Union 75c. Corset at 48c.

Thomson Dollar Corset at 68c.

Among our New Corsets we mention:

"Her Majesty's," (Princess of Wales Co.)

"The Sonnette," Especially for slender forms, besides the well-known styles,

The P. D. R. & G. Thompson Glove Fitting,

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